

2008 Dog Resource Handbook Question Bank

Chapter 11 – Showmanship

Below are a compilation of questions from Chapter 11. We will pull questions from this “question bank” that might be asked in the *Showmanship* interviews at the Ohio State Fair and post them at <http://southcenters.osu.edu/4h/dog> on June 1.

Q1. What is the purpose of showmanship?

A1. To demonstrate teamwork between the handler and the dog

P. 101

Q2. True or False. Your dog’s conformation is being judged in showmanship.

A2. False

P. 101

Q3. Is your dog’s conformation or the presentation of your dog being judged in showmanship?

A3. Presentation

P. 101

Q4. In the ring, what two things is a dog judged on?

A4. (1) performance; (2) appearance, such as grooming, condition, etc. (not conformation)

P. 101

Q5. Training your dog for showmanship consists of two (2) parts. Name them.

A5. (1) stacking and (2) gaiting

P. 101

Q6. What does the term “stacking” mean?

A6. To pose your dog

P. 101

Q7. All breeds but one are stacked basically the same way. Which breed is the exception?

A7. German Shepherd Dog

P. 101

Q8. What command is helpful for your dog to know before training for showmanship?

A8. Stand/Stay

P. 101

Q9. What is the first and most important step in stacking your dog?

A9. To gain control of your dog's head

P. 101

Q10. Describe two (2) ways to gain control of your dog's head when stacking.

A10. (1) make sure the lead is snug just behind the ears, holding it taut and close to the neck, but not so tight as to choke the dog; (2) hold the dog's lower jaw and cheek on the side closest to you without wrapping our fingers around the muzzle

P. 101

Q11. When stacking your dog, which hand do you use to control the dog's head?

A11. The hand that is closest to the dog's head

P. 102

Q12. Describe how to set the rear legs of your dog for stacking.

A12. (1) grasp the point of hock, lift slightly, and pull or push the leg into position; (2) for larger dog you can also reach under the dog, grasp the stifle, and place leg into position

P. 102

Q13. When positioning your dog for stacking, which legs do you position first, and which side?

A13. (1) Front legs, and (2) the leg on the judge's side first

P. 102

Q14. True or False. The back legs are usually set a little wider than the front.

A14. True

P. 102

Q15. What is a term used for a topline that dips in the middle?

A15. Swayback

P. 102

Q16. How can you correct a dog with a swayback appearance?

A16. (1) check to make sure you do not have the hind legs stretched back too far; (2) if that isn't the cause, set the rear legs by reaching under the dog and positioning them by grasping the stifle.

P. 102-103

Q17. How can you correct a dog with an arched back?

A17. (1) make sure the rear legs are not too far under the dog; (2) if that isn't the cause, set the rear legs without reaching under the dog and positioning them by grasping the stifle

P. 103

Q18. Describe "free stacking."

A18. Walking your dog into a stack without using your hands to position the dog's feet.

P. 102

Q19. What is bait?

A19. Food or a small toy used in the show ring to maintain the dog's attention

P. 103

Q20. Once your dog is stacked, what can be used to keep your dog's attention?

A20. Bait

P. 103

Q21. True or False. It is acceptable to throw the bait in front of your dog to get his attention.

A21. False

Q22. Where are small dogs examined during a showmanship class?

A22. On a table

P. 103

Q23. Where should the dog's front feet be when shown on a table?

A23. The front feet should be centered on the edge of the short side of the table.

P. 103

Q24. Why should you never drop a dog into position on a table?

A24. (1) it can be harmful to the dog's feet and shoulders; (2) it can cause the table to move, scaring the dog

P. 103

Q25. Describe what to do if the dog in front of you is moving slower than your dog.

A25. Pause, allow some space, and then move off again with your dog at the proper speed

P. 103

Q26. With the exception of showing a toy breed, if kneeling, which should you put one or two knees on the ground?

A26. One

P. 103

Q27. What is the term used in showmanship for moving your dog?

A27. Gaiting

P. 104

- Q28. Most dogs in showmanship are moved at what speed when gaiting?
A28. A controlled trot
P. 104
- Q29. When gaiting, how far should you keep between you and the dog in front of you?
A29. About three feet
P. 104
- Q30. What is the responsibility of the first person in line during gaiting of the group in a showmanship class?
A30. The first person in line should look back along the line and ask the other handlers if they are ready
P. 104
- Q31. When gaiting your dog with the group, should you pass the dog in front of you if it is moving slower than your dog?
A31. No
P. 104
- Q32. During gaiting, how should you hold your arm with the lead?
A32. Your elbow should be bent at a 90-degree angle with your forearm parallel to the ground
P. 104
- Q33. How can you make your movement “float” and gait as smoothly as possible?
A33. Take long strides
P. 104
- Q34. Why should you not look over your shoulder at the judge when gaiting our dog away?
A34. You would not be able to see where you are going, and it will cause your body to twist, throwing you off stride
P. 105
- Q35. Name the four (4) most common types of bites found in dogs.
A35. (1) overshot; (2) undershot; (3) level; (4) scissors
P. 105
- Q36. What is meant by showing your dog’s “bite” to the judge?
A36. This refers to showing how the front teeth of the upper and lower jaws come together
P. 105

- Q37. What are the two major goals to accomplish in gaiting?
A37. (1) keep the dog between you and the judge; (2) practice gaiting, turning, and switching hands with the lead (when necessary) until you can do it smoothly with no wasted motion
P. 105
- Q38. What is the different between showing a judge the dog's bite and the dog's teeth?
A38. In showing the dog's bite, the front teeth of the upper and lower jaws are exposed. In showing the teeth, then the sides are also shown.
P. 105
- Q39. Name two (2) patterns you may be asked to perform while gaiting your dog.
A39. (1) Down and Back; (2) Triangle; (3) "L"; (4) "T"
P. 105
- Q40. Describe (not show with your dog) how to do a courtesy turn.
A40. Step forward past the judge with the dog at your left side. Turn in a very tight circle with the dog on the outside. Make just one circle, move your dog away from the judge in a straight line with the dog in line with the judge, beginning your pattern.
P. 106
- Q41. When making a courtesy turn, how many circles should you make before beginning your pattern?
A41. One
P. 106
- Q42. How should you start every showmanship pattern except the Down and Back with two dogs?
A42. Start with a courtesy turn
P. 106
- Q43. Other than a straight line away from the judge, how else can the Down and Back pattern be performed at the judge's request?
A43. It may also be done on the diagonal
P. 106
- Q44. When completing a pattern, how many feet in front of the judge should you stop?
A44. 3-4 feet
P. 107

Q45. In performing what pattern does the dog stay on the handler's left side during the entire pattern?

A45. Triangle pattern

P. 107

Q46. Are there any hand changes (with the lead) in the Triangle pattern?

A46. No

P. 107

Q47. In the Triangle pattern, what circle may be eliminated if you have a very small toy breed?

A47. Right circle

P. 107

Q48. What is the hardest part of the "L" pattern?

A48. Switching hands at the farthest corner

P. 107

Q49. In performing the "L" pattern, which side do you gait your dog on?

A49. Both sides (You start with the dog on your left side, change hands, dog is then on your right side, and change hands again, with the dog on your left side)

P. 107

Q50. What is the name of the pattern that is a modified "L" pattern?

A50. "T" pattern

P. 108

Q51. What should you do after you perform a pattern and the judge sends you to the end of the line?

A51. Do an about turn, with the dog at your left at the outside of the turn and go back around the ring to the end of the line. Always present yourself as if the judge is still watching you. Continue to move up and restack your dog as each dog completes its pattern.

P. 108

Q52. Name the breeds in the AKC Working Group that should be tabled.

A52. None

P. 108

Q53. What Toy breeds are tabled?

A53. All of them

P. 109

- Q54. Name the four (4) Herding breeds that are tabled.
A54. (1) Cardigan Welsh Corgi; (2) Pembroke Welsh Corgi; (3) Puli; (4) Shetland Sheepdog
P. 109
- Q55. What should a handler do when showing a mixed breed dog in 4-H showmanship?
A55. Identify the breed the dog most closely resembles and show the dog as if it were that breed
P. 109
- Q56. Name five (5) questions judges have in mind when evaluating the handler and dog.
A56. (1) Is the dog responsive to the handler, and do they work as a team? (2) Does the dog appear posed or interested at all times? (3) Is the dog under control? (4) Is the dog moved correctly to the best of its ability? (5) Are the dog's main faults being minimized? (6) Do both the dog and handler appear relaxed? (7) Is the dog presented with an apparent minimum effort?
P. 109
- Q57. Name four (4) things that show you have knowledge of ring procedure.
A57. (1) follow directions; (2) use space wisely; (3) execute requested gaiting patterns; (4) appear "ring wise;" (5) be alert to the judging progression; (6) be prepared for changes in the judging routine
P. 109
- Q58. Winning is important, but secondary to what?
A58. Developing good sportsmanship in competition
P. 109
- Q59. Armbands are worn on which arm?
A59. Left
P. 109
- Q60. True or False. Excessive grooming in the ring should be done by the handler to get the judge's attention.
A60. False. It is inappropriate and a fault
P. 109
- Q61. What show official should check with the judge prior to the start of showmanship classes to determine if use of bait is permissible?
A61. Steward
P. 109

Q62. How should showmanship leads be selected to match the dog?

A62. They should be proportionate to the dog's size and match the dog's color.

P. 110

Q63. If your dog has static flyaway after being freshly bathed, what can you do to make the hair lay flat?

A63. Pin a towel around the dog while his hair is still damp, and leave it on until the hair dries

P. 110